# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,148—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 31 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 16 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

To Subscribers—Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | „ 29 | Half-yearly | „ 36 |
| Quarterly | „ 16 | Quarterly | „ 20 |
| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... and ...Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second do. ..... „ | 2 8 |
| Third do. ..... „ | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions „ | 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. ..... | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding..... | 3½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buserh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

| GENOA | and | BOMBAY |
|---|---|---|
| on the 24th | | on the 1st |
| *of each Month.* | | |

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | .... Rs. 150 | .... Rs. 40 |
| Suez „ | 360 | .... „ 220 | .... „ 80 |
| Port Said „ | 380 | .... „ 240 | .... „ 90 |
| Messina „ | 500 | .... „ 340 | .... „ 140 |
| Naples „ | 500 | .... „ 340 | .... „ 140 |
| Leghorn „ | 500 | .... „ 340 | .... „ 140 |
| Genoa „ | 500 | .... „ 340 | .... „ 140 |
| Marseilles „ | 520 | .... „ 350 | .... „ 145 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children undr 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' bear Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra baggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or their First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to all on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to salon TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of his Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bundder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

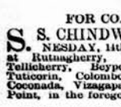
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

| | Captain. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. DAPHNE | ...G. Dobrcich | 1,927 | 100 | 20th Oct. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste .. .. .. | Rs. 400 .. | ...Rs. 280 | ...Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) .. .. | 375 .. .. | 265 .. | 143 0 |
| To Port Said .. .. | 320 .. .. | 255 .. | 131 0 |
| To Suez .. .. .. | 300 .. .. | 240 .. | 122 0 |
| To Aden .. .. .. | 170 .. .. | 130 .. | 66 8 |

### STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Captains | Tons. | h.p. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. ARMENIA | ....Geo. H. Read | 3,500 | 700 | 15th Oct. |
| s.s. BRITANNIA | ...R. Hutchison | 3,500 | 700 | 30th Nov. |
| s.s. HISPANIA | ...J. Laird | 3,500 | 700 | 15th Dec. |
| s.s. ARMENIA | ....Geo. H. Read | 3,500 | 700 | 14th Jan. |

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

| | Captains | Tons. | h.p. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. ROUMANIA | ...T. G. Knox | 3,500 | 700 | 24th Sept. |
| s.s. ELYSIA | .....J. Harris | 2,700 | 600 | 29th Oct. |
| s.s. INDIA | .....J. Jamieson | 2,500 | 500 | 12th Nov. |
| s.s. ROUMANIA | ...T. G. Knox | 3,500 | 700 | 31st Dec. |

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — MALWA ..... | 2959 | 500 | G.W. Atkinson. | 20th S |
| s. ANCONA ..... | 3694 | 600 | E. G. Stead ..... | 29th |
| — MONGOLIA ..... | 2833 | 530 | W.E. Thompson. | 6th Oct. |
| s. KHEDIVE ..... | 3860 | 600 | P. S. Tomlin.... | 13th „ |
| — BOKHARA ..... | 2932 | 500 | J. Orman ..... | 20th „ |
| s. CATHAY ..... | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie ... | 27th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

| | Via Brindisi. both ways. | Via Brindisi. one way. | Via Southampton. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class .. | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KASHGAR .... | 2027 | 450 | R. G. Murray ..... | 22nd Sept. |
| GWALIOR .... | 2733 | 450 | A. W. Adamson .. | 7th Oct. |
| THIBET ..... | 2593 | 400 | W. R. Jordan ..... | 21st „ |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | Rs. 600 | Rs. 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY HAVE ON SALE, CRICKET KIT

*Of very superior quality ;*

(also)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25,

"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.

Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20,

"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Forks. Rs. 25 | nett per doz. | Dessert Forks. Rs. | 200 |
| Table Spoons 25 | „ „ | Dessert Spoons | 200 |
| Tea Spoons.. 11 | „ „ | Egg Spoons .. | 128 |
| &c., | &c. | &c. | |

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.

Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements ; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities ; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean ; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam ; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

| Non-Alcoholic. | Dozen. |
|---|---|
| Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) ..... | |
| Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)..... | Rs. 0 12 |
| Aerated Water ..... | |
| Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) ..... | |
| Lemonade ..... | |
| Gingerade ..... | „ 1 |
| Seltzer Water ..... | |
| Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia) ..... | |
| Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine) ..... | „ 1 8 |
| Bottles charged Extra ..... | „ 2 0 |

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.
### GAIETY THEATRE.

LOOK ! LOOK ! LOOK !

WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

PROFESSOR PHILIPPS and MONS. DEVONO has much pleasure in announcing to gentry and the public in general that they will give their entertainment in aid of the Thu-zet Family, on which occasion they hope the public will assist in giving them a crowning House.

Part First.

Mysteries, Spiritualism, Sumatic Conjuring, Magical changes, Mysterious Illusions, Magnetism and Mackenisum, by PROFESSOR PHILIPPS & MONS. DEVONO.

Part Second.

THU-ZET FAMILY

will appear in their great sensational, marvellous, and lofty performance.

PRONOUNCED BY ALL WHO HAVE SEEN THEM

The Most WONDERFUL GYMNASTS & EQUILIBRISTS who have ever visited the East.

CANNON FEAT !

MADAME THU-ZET will, while suspended in mid-air, supported by her legs will hold a Cannon and carriage weighing 250 lbs., in her teeth, will fire off, resisting the force of the shock, unlike her imitators, who, while professing to perform this extraordinary feat, do not continue to hold the Cannon during the explosion as does Mdme. Thu-zet.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM AND BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Private Performace may be arranged for on application to Prof. PHILIPPS, Proprietor and Manager.

Look out for FRIDAY and SATURDAY next.

### MATHERAN.

THE Undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at Matheran for the ensuing Season :—

| | |
|---|---|
| TERRACE COTTAGE ..... | Rs. 800 |
| THE HERMITAGE ..... | 700 |
| SAND'S HOUSE ..... | 500 |
| THE CHALET ..... | 500 |
| BEE-HIVE ..... | 500 |
| BARR COTTAGE ..... | 500 |
| ROSE COTTAGE ..... | 500 |
| CAPRERA ..... | 400 |
| BELLA VISTA ..... | 400 |
| MARIA COTTAGE ..... | 400 |
| SPRINGWOOD ..... | 400 |
| FLORENCE LODGE ..... | 400 |
| KEEP-SAKE ..... | 360 |
| ARNOULD LODGE ..... | 350 |
| CRAIGIE BURN ..... | 300 |
| EWART LODGE ..... | 300 |
| FLEETWOOD ..... | 300 |
| SOUZA HOUSE ..... | 300 |
| WOODLAND ..... | 250 |
| GOMES BUNGALOW ..... | 200 |
| BUND SIDE ..... | 150 |
| MENDES HOUSE ..... | 125 |
| BUND ROSE ..... | 125 |

For plans of the Houses, Lists of Furniture, and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOW READY.

NOTES ON ECONOMIC BOTANY.

Arranged for the use of Botanical Students in Western India.

BY

G. MARSHALL WOODROW.

Price, annas 8 ; by post, annas 10.

COOPER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES for cotton bales to the Company's Factories at Oomrawutti, Khangaum, Akote, and Wundvan, during the coming season. Parties tendering are requested to do so in writing, and they must at the same time submit samples of the gunnies they propose to supply.

GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY Department will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 19th instant, and the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE on SATURDAY only on account of PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

E. ATKINSON,
Commissioner of Issue.

Paper Currency Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of TEA, SUGAR, RICE, DHALL, GHEE, &c., to be supplied daily at Quetta.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay,

On THURSDAY, at 1 p.m., 15th September, 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lt.-Col
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office,
Bombay, 12th September, 1881.

S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

IN continuation of previous notices to Consignees and others interested in this steamer's cargo, we have to intimate that parcels of ROUND, FLAT, and SQUARE iron bars and rods and of SHEET IRON and VALVES will be sold by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on THURSDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

No marks are now discernible on the iron, but the shipments were made by Messrs. Measures Bros. and Co., Nielson and Maxwell, John Platt and Co., Thos. Rhodin and Co., Okell and Owen, and others.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds Agents and Agents for Capt. Lee.

Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for a SERVICE by STEAMER from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Camorta, and back, via Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta, once in every four weeks. The contract to commence on the 1st May, 1882, and to last two years. Tenders should state

(1) Tonnage of steamer ; both gross register and net register.

(2) The horse power of the Engines.

(3) The maximum number of passengers of each class that can be carried.

(4) The rates of fares for Government passengers of each class.

(5) The rates of freight at which cargo will be carried.

(6) The time to be occupied between port and port.

(7) The subsidy required.

(8) Any further particulars of importance.

2 Tenders should be submitted on or before the 1st January, 1882, addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, to whom intending tenderers may in the meantime apply for any further information they desire.

3 The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

F. R. HOGG,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 8th September, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 15th September next, at its registered Office, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss account made up to 30th June last.

2nd To declare a dividend.

3rd To appoint two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of Directors,

ખુશાલ ચેલાભાઇની કું૦
*i. e.*, KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1881.

N.B.—The Share Transfer-books will be closed from 5th to 15th September, both days inclusive.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office on the 15th September next, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the purpose of cancelling clause 82 of the Articles of Association of the Company and substituting the following in lieu thereof :—

"82. The qualification of a Director of the Company shall, at the time of his appointment and thenceforth, during his continuance in office, be his holding at least two shares in his own right, and the remuneration of a Director shall be rupees twenty for every meeting of Directors attended by him. The Chairman shall, however, receive rupees thirty for every meeting he attends."

By order of the Directors,

ખુશાલ ચેલાભાઇની કું૦
*i. e.*, KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

| CASH. Per dozen. | | CASH. Per dozen. |
|---|---|---|
| 17 0 | YELLOW SEAL | 17 0 |
| | A light Spanish Wine of fair quality. | |
| 20 0 | EXTRA DRY PALE | 20 0 |
| | A light, natural, unblended Wine. | |
| 23 0 | PALE DINNER | 23 0 |
| | An excellent Wine for general use. | |
| 27 0 | VINO DE PASTO | 27 0 |
| | A good, genuine Dinner Wine. | |
| 30 0 | OLD DRY | 30 0 |
| | Very superior, soft and dry. | |
| 30 0 | GOLDEN | 30 0 |
| | A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine. | |
| 30 0 | SUPERIOR FINO | 30 0 |
| | Old, pure, delicate, dry. | |
| 30 0 | MANZANILLA | 30 0 |
| | Very dry and pale. | |
| 38 0 | SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO | 38 0 |
| | Very old and choice. | |

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.'S
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE.

THE stock now offered for sale at such a great reduction, comprises a large quantity of Ready-made Clothes in every variety of materials and sizes, and all of the LATEST CUTS.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

will be effected from the 1st to the 15th September, at the DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES OF

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
25, MEADOW STREET (opposite Treacher's Building), BOMBAY.

N. B.—All the goods will be on view from the 1st September, and the fixed price will be marked on each article. The stock comprises also a fine selection of stylish Parsee coats.

## THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Theodolites. | Architects' Scales. | Field Books. |
| Dumpy Levels. | Marquois Scales. | Level Books. |
| Leveling Staves. | Protractors (all kinds). | Note Books. |
| Prismatic Compasses. | Pocket Rules. | Mapping Pens. |
| Pocket Sextants. | Parallel Rulers (all kinds). | Indian Ink. |
| Optical Squares. | Measuring Tapes. | Plotting Scales. |
| Clinometers. | Do. Chains. | Mounted Drawing Papers. |
| Spirit Levels. | T. Squares. | Cartoon Papers. |
| Pocket Levels. | Set Squares. | Tracing Cloth. |
| Pantographs. | Straight Edges. | Tracing Paper. |
| Cases of Instruments. | Railway Curves. | Sectional Paper. |
| Pocket Sets. | French Curves. | Sundries. |
| Half Sets. | Drawing Boards. | |
| Spare Instruments. | Stencil Plates. | |

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Water Colours. | Camel Hair Pencils. | Mahl Sticks. |
| Moist do. in pans. | Siberian do. | Palettes, Slabs, &c. |
| Slow drying do. in tubes. | Sable do. | Palette Knives. |
| Oil Colours in tubes. | Hog Hair Tools or Oils. | Nippers, &c. |
| Dry Water Colour Boxes. | Sable ditto. | Bristol Boards. |
| Moist ditto. | Varnishes, Oils, &c. | Mounting Boards. |
| Oil Colour Boxes. | Drawing Papers. | Drawing Pencils. |
| Illuminating Colour Boxes. | Oil Sketching Paper. | Crayons. |
| | Prepared Canvas. | Gold and Silver Shells. |
| | Do. Millboards. | Gold Leaf. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

## GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

SPECIAL STOCK OF NEW GOODS
FOR THE RAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS. Twill'd Flannel, Navy Blue, Very Soft | ..Rs. 30 |
| HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS. India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. .. .. .. .. | ..Rs. 30 |
| HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS. Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour | ..Rs. 30 |
| HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS. Best West of England Broad Cloth, | ..Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 |
| HOAR & Co.'s SHIKAR SUITS. Strong Hand-made Drills. | ..Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 |
| HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS. Best Shrunk Saxony .. .. | ..Rs. 30 |
| HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS. Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 to .. .. | ..Rs. 24 |
| HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS. Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings | ..Rs. 36 |
| HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS. Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings | ..Rs. 42 |
| HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS. Fancy Angola, Cashmere, | ..Rs. 12, 14, 16, and Rs. 18 |
| HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS. Chipping Norton Whip Cord .. .. Bedford Cord .. .. .. | ..Rs. 24 ..Rs. 26 |
| HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS. And Chesterfields .. | ..Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 |

Hoar and Co.'s New Self-measurement System with Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue on application.

*DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.*

## HOAR & COMPANY,
### TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c.
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In open crystal face cases... ... | ...Rs. 25 |
| „ hunting „ ... ... | ... „ 30 |
| „ half-hunting „ ... ... | ... „ 35 |

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In open crystal face cases ... ... | Rs. 40 |
| „ hunting „ ... ... | „ 45 |
| „ half hunting „ ... ... | „ 50 |
| „ open crystal face case, extra fine | „ 50 |
| „ hunting case „ ... | „ 60 |
| „ half hunting case ... .. | „ 60 |

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In white metal cases ... ... | ...Rs. 60 |
| „ silver „ ... ... | ... „ 70 |
| „ gold „ ... ... | ... „ 150 |

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Silver open face cases ... ... | Rs. 40 |
| „ „ Hunting „ ... ... | „ 40 |

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of us... excellent quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| In open crystal face cases .. ... | |
| „ hunting „ ... ... | |
| „ half hunting „ ... ... | |

FAVRE, LEUBA...

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.
SEASON 1881-82.

BOOK TICKETS.

NAMES may now be registered for Books containing 20 tickets available on any night the Company may perform during the term of the regular subscription. Price Rs. 70.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

CLARENDON HOTEL, POONA.

(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)

NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management Open to the Westerly Breeze, and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per diem : including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.

Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.

A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.

Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.

For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Poona, 18th July, 1881.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Muddon Crushnajee, Ananta Muddon Jee, and Dinnanath Muddonjee, the following very valuable landed properties.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2736 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 281 8-9, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, all which premises are situate on the east side of the Mount Road in the registration sub-district of Bhoolchwar in Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east and north partly by the property of the Port Trust, and partly by that of Gunput Manekjee, on the west by the Mount Road, and on the south partly by the property of Succaram Crustnajee, and partly by the property that is described below as Lot No. 3.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 731 8-9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 185 7-321, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, &c., standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 98 and 99

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13.

A very general decline appears to have taken place in the London Stock Market yesterday, Consols being quoted ¼ lower at 98⅞, French Rentes ½ lower at 116, and Rupee Paper ⅛ down in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half, which come 82¼ and 90½ respectively. Rates of discount in the open market are unchanged, and, although a withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt is advised, we are inclined to look upon the downward movement in Securities as more owing to the somewhat critical aspect of affairs in Egypt than to anything connected with Money.

In general produce Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Linseed is unaltered. Rapeseed is firmer, and partially 6d. per quarter higher to arrive. Wheat is firm, with a general advance of 6d. per quarter in London quotations.

Piece-goods in Manchester keep quiet at, according to private advices, unchanged values.

The determination arrived at by the spinners in Manchester on Friday appears to have exercised no effect whatever on the Liverpool Cotton market. The, in the case yesterday was quiet for Americans; but the day's sales, nevertheless, were 10,000 bales, and so far from any decline in price being reported, Good Dhollera and Good Omra come 1-16d. higher. The fact is, that spinners and manufacturers are to a great extent almost powerless against the corner. For weeks past the entire production of staple goods for September delivery has been fully contracted for, so that a stoppage of the mills just now would mean, in most cases, a double loss—damages for non-fulfilment of contract, added to the ordinary loss arising from the stoppage of machinery. The only likelihood of the ring breaking down is the possibility of supplies of Cotton coming forward from America to such an extent as to exceed the resources of the operators for holding it off the market. A short time ago this seemed by no means an improbable event; but now it is out of the calculation as regards time, whilst the American figures at the moment are, so far as they go, in favour of the bears, Yesterday's receipts at the ports were only 17,000 bales as against 21,000 for the previous year. Ready Mid.-Uplands are 1-16 cent. lower, December shipment 14 points down.

Exchange.—Bar Silver in London yesterday being 1-16d. per oz. higher, our market this morning opened decidedly firm in tone, with an advance of 1-32d. No great extent of business has been done, but the feeling, notwithstanding, has continued [illegible] to the close, and we quote :—

| Bank Bills on demand. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | telegraphic | .. | 7 13-16 to 27-32 | per rupee. |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | .. | Rs. 2 Nom. | |
| Credits, | 3 | .. | 8 | to 5-32d. |
| Documents, | 3 | .. | 8 | to 8 3-16d. |
| Private, | 4 | .. | 16 1/16 | |

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper was decidedly weaker today, owing to the reduced quotations from London, and Fours have receded to Rs. 100⅜ to½; Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 109⅜ to ½.

Shares have shown less depression to-day so far as Spinning and Weaving Companies are concerned. In most cases our quotations show a recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, and in Dhurrumsey the rise has been Rs. 62½. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 915. Dhollera Press and Ginning and Mofussil Companies are Rs. 5 lower. Banks are unaltered.

Cotton to-day has been very firm, with a good enquiry, especially for October-November delivery of Dholleras. An advance of Re. 1 per candy is in some cases offered, but this has not led to business, practically nothing having been done for export.

Seeds are unaltered and generally quiet. Wheat is firm, and in active request at previous prices.

Freights are firmer again. For Liverpool 42s. 6d. is being paid ready for wheat, and a large quantity has been booked forward. The large steamer Rossmore has been fixed for November loading at 38s. 9d., U. K. or Continent, with concessions. As showing the improved tone of the market, the same vessel was offering a short time ago at 36s. 3d. without finding a charter.

Piece-goods are unchanged. On the spot the demand is dull to a degree, and to arrive there is not much improvement.

Coals are steadier, with no sellers at buyer's rates for distant delivery.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Banks. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 11p. ct. | 730 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 800 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 650 |
| Exchange Banks. | | £ | | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 130 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C... | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 310 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 20,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 300 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 284 | all | 10½ do. | 600 |
| National Bank of India. | 37,500 | 200 | all | 5½ do. | 106 |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 295 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 315 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-11-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,040 |
| Do. New 41 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 315 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land Co. | 1,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | *20 |
| Masagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 30 | 915 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 227½ |

* For distribution.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 1,500 tons, Captain J. Bain, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons Captain J. Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Kelshall, Clark, and three deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J. H. Lewiss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Lyde, Col. Tanner, Lieut. Brinkley, Mr. M. D. Francis, Mrs. Johnson, three children, two native females, 65 horses, 22 syces, and 73 deck.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English mail and the following cargo :—17 boxes gold, 5 packages jewellery, 1 package ivory, 13 packages glassware, 5 packages iron, 10 packages flour, 19 bales twist, 1 box gold coins, 653 packages papers, 2 boxes specie, 40 casks beer, 576 packages piecegoods, 76 packages color and paints, 61 cases beads, 1 box jewellery, 336 boxes silver, 41 boxes silver coins, 4 cases boots, 79 boxes gold and silver, 12 cases blacking, 118 cases wine, 50 cases provisions 15 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases clocks, 3 cases saffron, and many packages merchandise.

## ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Oriental (s)..... | Lewiss .... | Bussorah, Aug. 31 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Cyenus (s) ..... | Penney .... | Marseilles. |
| | Oorun (s) ..... | Baker ..... | Coast and Cutch. |
| | Clan Maclean (s).. | Bain ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Australia (s) ..... | Alderton.. | Southampton. |
| | Hispania (s) ..... | Laird ..... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.
Steamer Malwa, to Venice, &c.
Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (s)..... | ..... | Pondicherry. |
| ..... | ..... | Melbourne. |

PORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

[illegible]ERPOOL.
[illegible]ware, Visram Allana.
[illegible]da water corks, sorts, Richardson, Nabobhoy Abdoolally and

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 12.

Kayaji, Surg., on duty, from Neemuch.
Sarglut, Surg., from leave, from England.
Protheroe, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

September 13.

Lyde, Lieut., 3rd Belooch, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Brinkley, Lieut., P. W. Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—September 11.

Lynch, Capt., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.

September 13.

McCarthey, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Simla.
Maltby, Captain, 2nd Infantry H. C., on leave, to England.
Hallen, Ins. Vet. Surg., on leave, to England.
Kelsall, Capt., Dorsetshire Regt., on retirement, to England.
Martin, Surg., on leave, to England.
Attree, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Secundrabad.
St. Clair, Lieut., R. E., to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Wheatley, Lieut., 2nd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra Dcon.
Payne, Capt., R. A., on leave, to Poona.
Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Wilson, Lieut., 2nd Batt. Middlesex Regt., on leave, to England.
Protheroe, Major Staff Corps, from leave, to Simla.
Wortham, Major, R. A., on leave, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Maj. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Offg. Comdt.

Bombay, September 14.

1. There will be Squad drill at the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 9 o'clock. The Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises will be practiced. Sword Drill for Officers and Serjeants. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 10.)

Survey of India.

Mr. T. H. Rendell, Survr, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Sept.

Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

Mr. H. T. Hanby, Survr, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Telegraph Department.

Mr. H. P. Owen, a Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years.

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Lieut.-Col. C. Martin, C. B., Comdt., C. I. H., and Pol. Agent, Western Malwa, is granted ninety days privilege leave from the 29th Aug.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Buller, Comdt., 1st Regt., C. I. H., and Pol. Asst. Goona, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 20th Sept.

Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana.

Lieut. H. Ramsay and Major A. W. Roberts, respectively, made over, and received, charge of the Office of the Asst. to the Govr. Genl's. Agent in in Rajputana (Sujangarh), and Asst. Genl. Supt. Thuggee and Dacoity Dept., Upper Rajputana, on the 26th Aug.

Major A. W. Roberts and Pundit Bhag Ram, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Office of Asst. Comsr., Merwara, on the 23rd Aug.

Resident in Mysore.

Lieut.-Col. R. A. Cole, Actg. Civil and Sessions Judge, Civil and Mily. Station, Bangalore, is granted furlough in India for six months on private affairs, from such date as he avail himself of it.

Col. R. A. Cole delivered over, and Col. H. G. Thomson received, charge of the Civil and Sessions Judge's Court, Civil and Mily. Station, Bangalore, on the 30th Aug.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 6.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Convalescent Depots—Landour.—Lieut.-Col. J. P. Campbell, 1st Bn., the E. Lancashire Regt., to be Comdt., vice Lieut. Col. Utterson, whose term of appointment has expired.

11th B. L.—Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, Offg. Wing Officer on probation 19th N. I., to be Offg. Sqdn. Officer on probation, vice Drummond, on furlough.

19th B. L.—Surg. W. R. Murphy to the medical charge of the regt. vice Brigade Surg. G. A. Watson, appointed a Medical Storekeeper.

25th N. I.—Surg. Major H. W. Spry to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. W. R. Murphy.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major F. S. S. Brind, Leicestershire Regt., is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd Bn. of his Regt., into which he has recently been promoted.

Dehra Dun Station order, dated 10th June appointing Capt. B. C. Graves, Offg. Wing Comdr. 2nd Goorkhas, to officiate as Adjt. of the Viceroy's Body Guard, in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available, is confirmed.

Viceroy's Body Guard Regtl. order, dated 19th June appointing Major J. L. N. Willis, 9th B. C., to officiate as Comdt.

The following officers of the A. M. D. serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surg.-Genl. for duty with troops as may be required :—

Brevet Surgeon E. W. Moore, W. H. Muschamp, W. G. N. Manley, and N. Norris ; Surgs. Majors T. Wright, R. Lewer, C. H. Browne, D. Murray, M. D., St. J. Killery, C. E. Wikeley, J. B. Hamilton, D., E. Footner, M. B., W. Ffolliott, F. Ferguson, M. D., H. S. Muir, M. D., W. S. M. Price, J. B. Kelly, W. F. Ruttledge, J. E. Fishbourne, R. F. Buchanan, W. F. Bennett, M. D., W. M. Harman, M. D., E. J. Fairland, J. F. Supple, J. H. Moore, B. Anthony, M. D., and G. Corry ; Surgs. E. A. Mapleton, M. D., W. J. Le Grand, M. D., and P. G. Ievers. The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Bl. C.—Regtl. order, dated 16th Aug. making the following appointments :—

Lieut. Col. B. Cracroft, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Mackenzie, on leave.

Major G. W. Willock, Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Cracroft.

8th B. C.—Regtl. order, dated 3rd Aug. appointing Major G. MacCall, General List, Infy. attached, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr, with effect from the 11th May vice Lindsay, on furlough.

14 B. L.—Regtl. order, dated 21st July appointing Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Neville, Offg. as 2nd in Command.

11th N. I.—Regt. order, dated 8th Aug. appointing Capt. V. A. Schalch, Wing Officer, to continue to officiate as Adjt. on promotion ; there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

11th N. I.—Regt. order, dated 6th Aug. making the following appointments :—

Capt. H. A. Sawyer, Offg. Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Wauchope, Offg. as Comdt. 17th N. I.

Capt. C. J. Jamieson, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Sawyer.

26th N. I.—Regt. order, dated 29th June appointing Capt. L. Dening, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Hepburn, on furlough ; consequent on the appointment of Capt. C. J. R. Fulford, as Offg. D. A. Qr.-mr. G., Rohilcund Dist.

28th N. I.—Regt. order, dated 10th Aug. appointing Lieut. W. E. Phillips, Offg. Wing Officer on return from leave, to officiate as Qr.-mr.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has trie. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with William Lambert on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.".* " AGENTS WANTED."

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WACHA—September 13, at his residence, Fort, Hormasjee Wadia's Chawlee, Mr. Jamsetjee Manekjee Wacha of Jaulnah. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning at 8 o'clock.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHILL—September 5th, at Mubarikpur, Gurgaon District, the wife of W. N. Chill, Inland Customs Department, of a son.

FISHER—September 8th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Fred. H. Fisher, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

CONOLLY—September 8th, at Meerut, George Walter Lysaght, the dearly beloved infant son of Surgeon J. V. Conolly, A. M. D., aged 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881.

[illegible] in Egypt shows, as it was [illegible] could show, no signs of im[illegible]a, whom we described yes[illegible]rpt, but who is honest [illegible]w to his own lights, [illegible]of Prime Minis[illegible]uld have only [illegible]who are for [illegible]n. The [illegible]eaten[illegible]only [illegible]h [illegible]th without much difficulty ; but we should do [illegible]not to adopt any changes in the organization [illegible]Indian Army without full and careful consideration." And so the matter rests. It is certainly anything but satisfactory that this very important matter, so fully and so ably reported upon, should still be delayed. Apart from the Army, there would appear to be no hope of reduction. "As I have said, there may be some room for reduction in military expenditure, but the framework of the civil administration of India is of such a character that if it is not to be weak, it is essential that it should be composed of the very best materials. And if it is to be composed of the best materials they must, of course, be adequately paid for." The late Government did do something in the way of reduction of expenditure, and although it was too much in the direction of curtailing public works and the means of carrying on those works in the future, still it was not wholly of that character, and some needless expenditure was stopped. We regret to see that the present Government can do absolutely nothing, and hold out no hope at all in the future. While fully agreeing in the necessity of a good service, which must necessarily be well paid, we could point to many places where the pruning-knife could be applied effectively, and still with no diminution of efficiency ; and it is much to be regretted if the Secretary of State can find none. There are many other points in Lord Hartington's speech which call for comment, but these we must defer to another time.

We have not for some time read anything more abrupt in style than the telegram from New York which the reader will find in another column. M. Guiteau, who made the late attempt upon President Garfield's life, has, it informs us, been shot at by the sergeant of the prison guard. What induced the sergeant of the prison guard to shoot at M. Guiteau is not told. It would be too much on the surface of things to suppose that M. Guiteau had begun the game by throwing something at, or otherwise assaulting, the sergeant. And if that had been the case, some hint of it might have got into the message. We lean, therefore, to the theory that the sergeant has been maddened by the hourly bulletins of the precarious progress made by the President, and has lent himself to an experiment in gunshot wounds which may benefit Mr. Garfield without much harm to anybody. The President's assassin, however, has been only slightly wounded.

Our local contemporary is still fluttered with the doubt as to whether it can be that Sir William Vernon Harcourt has thrown up his parliamentary career and gone to sit in the House of Lords with his own Under-Secretary. The *Times of India* may take our word for it that the thing is not so much improbable as quite impossible. If it refers to our columns of the 31st ultimo, it will see that we silently made a correction, which was so obvious that we did not think it called for any remark. In the list of new baronets, as sent us by Reuter, it did not require much wit to see that "Sir Vernon Harcourt" and "Sir Frederic Johnstone" were an incorrect expansion of "Sir Harcourt Johnstone."

Lord Hartington's speech on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons came by the last mail. In point of interest and ability it falls behind his speech on the same subject a year ago. It may be divided, for clearer comprehension, into the satisfactory and the unsatisfactory portions. Of the former are (1) the surplus of the past four years if the war expenditure is left out of account, showing that the normal condition of Indian finance is favourable ; (2) the very satisfactory position of the productive public works of the country ; (3) the good result of decentralization in provincial finances. Of the latter are (1) the high estimate of the final cost of the Afghan war ; (2) the admission that the Famine Debt Commission is to be for the present a farce ; (3) the sacrifice of India to Manchester in the matter of cotton duties acknowledged not to be protective ; (4) the statement that expenditure in India cannot be reduced, but will probably be increased excepting as to the Army, and even in this department any change must be postponed for the present. Taking these subjects *seriatim*, Lord Hartington states that if there had been no war, 1878-79 would have showed a surplus of £1,523,885 ; 1879-80, £3,521,515 ; 1880-81, £3,623,174 ; 1881-82, £855,000 : or a total of £9,523,574. Unfortunately, the estimated cost of the war has now risen, including frontier railways, to £23,412,000. This sum eats up the above surplus ; absorbs the balance of the famine insurance amounting to £4,035,309, the £5,000,000 contribution from the English exchequer ; and takes £1,513,470 out of the cash balances. Much as we may regret this loss of capital which might, if put into public works, have done so much for the development of India, we may congratulate ourselves that this abnormal expenditure has been met without additional taxation and without adding to the debt of the country. Lord Hartington states that the English contribution of five millions will be used in reducing the sterling debt of the country, the actual expenditure of the war being met in this country itself. This means the extinguishment of a certain portion of the gold debt by the substitution of a silver one, a course manifestly in this country's interests. So far, therefore, as the nominal revenue and expenditure of the country are concerned everything is as satisfactory as any reasonable person could desire. Turning to his remark on the productive works of the country, we find that in the three years under review (ending 1882) the public works of the country fall short by only £255,000 of paying full interest on the capital outlay. As it is only a few years ago that the productive public works of the country involved an annual charge on its revenue amounting to between two and three millions sterling, the present slight deficit is most satisfactory. It seems certain that in a few years these public works will be bringing in a good income to the treasury. The third satisfactory point in the statement is the success of decentralization. This is seen in all the provincial Governments, and it is satisfactory to know that this is recognised by the Secretary of State, as we may now look for a continued growth in this direction. Lord Hartington quotes from remarks of Sir Ashley Eden recounting the great advantages to Bengal from the system. Of course the great advantage rests with Bengal, which bears so light a proportion of imperial taxation.

Coming now to the unsatisfactory portions of the speech, the cost of the Afghan war including railways, has now advanced to an admitted sum of £23,000,000. But we fear that this is not yet the whole truth, as the statement made by Sir G. Balfour in the ensuing discussion, that the expenditure amounted to 30 millions, remained uncontradicted. But the war is passed and its expense must be met ; and it is more important now to note that the Famine Commissioners are to be simply a committee of officials to carry out the orders of Government. "It will be the duty of the commissioners to apply the money which the Government of India pays over to them, in the manner which the Government directs, because as we borrow annually for productive works, it may be advisable to retrieve the loss for that purpose and to make up the deficiency from the famine insurance fund." Lord Hartington admits that the "functions of the commissioners, as at present arranged, are more of a formal than of a practical character." This certainly will not be disputed after reading the Secretary of State's explanation of their duties and responsibilities, and we fail to recognise the use of the commissioners. If, as a committee of officers, they are simply to carry out the orders of Government, the same might be done through the departments of Government. The only advantage of having commissioners was to have an independent board to receive the proceeds of the famine fund, or a definite proportion of it, and to invest the same in such manner that the money would be available for relief in time of famine. As now constituted, the famine fund will be still available to Government to meet the expense of another war. It is simply playing with the intelligent people of the country to promise a board of famine commissioners to take charge of the famine fund, and then to appoint a few officials to carry out the orders of Government when the money is paid over. The next unsatisfactory point in the speech, the remarks on the cotton duties, we referred to yesterday. This question is admittedly no longer one of free trade. Whether the duty now obtained on grey goods is worth the trouble caused by the collection is certainly a matter open to argument : but to plead for the consumer because he prefers to buy the cheaper goods rather than the dearer, and to forget all the time that the consumer is a taxpayer, and that the revenue obtained in this way if given up must be obtained in some other more objectionable form (for Lord Hartington admits that "any readjustment of taxation is a matter of great difficulty") ; to forget also that there are exports duties still in force in India which are more reprobated by the political economist than any import duties, show that the statesman is lost in the politician, and that the votes of Manchester are of more importance than the good of India.

The last and perhaps most important of the unsatisfactory statements made by Lord Hartington is that relating to expenditure. He tells us : "There are other important subjects with regard to which recommendations have been made. I cannot give to the House any hope that the adoption of any of these recommendations will, as I trust may be the case with the Army, lead to any immediate or probable reduction in expenditure." Even as regards the Army, the postponement of reform seems indefinite. It will be remembered that a commission, consisting chiefly of military officers of very high standing, only last year reported, suggesting certain changes which, without impairing in any way the efficiency of the Army, or reducing the size of the European Army, would save the country a million-and-a-half a year. This report confirmed the general opinion, that there was an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure on the Army, and that a very considerable relief could be given to the people of India if certain reforms were made. Now, Lord Hartington tells us : "I regret to say that it has been found impossible as yet to give any sanction to those proposals. . . These proposals, which affect only the Indian Army, might no doubt be dealt

# ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, August 26.

The harvest question and the money question here supersede all other points of interest at present, and have suddenly assumed unusual importance. Until about a fortnight since, we all hoped that the harvest would, taking one thing with the other, be at least a fair average. In that case, although we should still have had to import a large quantity of grain, we should have incurred no heavier a debt to America than was easily manageable, even allowing that we should have had to send gold. But the fortnight has made a very considerable difference in two respects—first of all, it has been wretched harvest weather, and has played the deuce with our cereal crops ; and, next it has developed a great rise in the American corn markets. The double result is that we shall want much more grain than we had anticipated, and that we shall have to pay more for it, thus seriously enhancing our indebtedness to America, and the balance we shall have to remit in gold. In exact accordance with these new facts, the New York exchange has moved against us, and we have had to send out hurriedly above a million sterling in gold. Moreover, the effect of the bad weather here has been intensified by a reduced yield of the American crops, and the speculation in the United States in grain and provisions, which is present more or less every year, has now risen to large proportions. Every wet day here, every advance of a shilling in the quarter of wheat at Mark-lane adds fuel to the flame of speculation on the other side ; so that practically our reserve of gold here, which is by no means a large one, is drawn upon to pay for, not merely the actual trade difference due to extra supplies of imported grain, but also the superadded difference due to speculation. When this happened two years ago the consequences were not very serious, because we had a large stock of gold then, and could spare eight or ten millions ; but it is altogether another thing now. The Bank of England reserve does not exceed thirteen millions, and when it is down to this point even one million cannot be spared without protective measures. The strain of the situation is increased by the circumstance that, in addition to this unforeseen augmentation of the gold demand for America, we have the requirements of Italy under the new coinage arrangements to satisfy. These and one or two smaller claims which are in prospect will severely test the money-market of London before the end of the year. As yet what has happened is a rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount by one movement to 4 per cent. ; but it is doubted whether even this will suffice. I need not say what will look like a repetition of part of my last week's letter, but may only add that, as the situation practically gets worse every day, we have to modify our estimates as time passes, of what will be wanted ; and there are people here, well versed in our financial position, who look for stringeney ere long, and say we should be thankful if we do not get something still worse. At least we shall have stiff corn and money markets, and more speculation in grain than in stocks.

The long-talked-of changes in the arrangements of the Peninsular and Oriental Company as to departures and arrivals are now announced to come into operation from this side about the end of next month. They include an entire abandonment of Southampton as the port of arrival and departure, and the substitution of the river Thames as the departing point, with Plymouth as a homeward place of call to land passengers who may desire to shorten the voyage. The decision as to starting is that outward passengers shall embark at Tilbury, where there is a commodious pier, with covered sheds, &c., already a good deal used for the purpose. The steamer, after filling up with cargo in the Albert Dock here, will drop down the river and anchor opposite Tilbury, which faces Gravesend. A special train from the Bishopsgate (City) terminus of the Great Eastern Railway will take passengers along that line and the Tilbury and Southend to Tilbury, where tenders will be in waiting to take them off to the outgoing steamer. This part of the arrangements will commence with the Rome, on the 4th October ; but the other, the calling at Plymouth, not till later, to leave time for sending out instructions to the East to the various agents. I have no doubt that passengers will be gainers by these changes, and certainly the company will, but of course Southampton will be a serious loser. The company, however, have no choice, if they are to keep up their standard of efficiency, and at the same time pay their shareholders a dividend. For one thing, it is becoming doubtful whether the docks at Southampton will much longer be capacious enough for the company's vessels. They are increasing in size year by year ; the newest one, for instance, the Rome, which will be round here shortly to prepare for her first voyage, is three times the size of the old Lady Mary Wood and her immediate successors. The Solent was good enough, and also wide and deep enough, for them ; but every addition to the bulk increases the risk in having to navigate in narrow waters, to say nothing of the greater cost of tugs, pilots, &c. No doubt there is a certain amount of sentiment in the matter, which it will be difficult to shake off. Southampton has been so closely identified with all the varying fortunes of the P. and O., that it is hardly possible to imagine the two ever dissociated. But sentiment must give place to business considerations. In other respects, I am glad to hear the P. and O. is doing very well just now ; not a very lucrative trade of course, for freights are too low to yield a respectable profit, but sufficient to leave a steady 4 or 5 per cent. dividend to the shareholders.

Lord Hartington's financial statement on Monday night had a good deal of interest for City people, who do not care for or understand Indian finance, in the allusions he made to the International Monetary Conference. It is considered plain that he looks for some result even yet from the Conference to be realised by private communications between the Governments, and we may perhaps assume that if these negotiations have not actually yet been opened, they soon will be. Silver was a little strengthened by his Lordship's remarks, but it has been firm for some time owing to the comparative scarcity of supplies and the demand for India, both much better bases for a rise in price than vague hopes from a Conference, the results of which have so often disappointed hope. I imagine that the private negotiations between the Governments, when commenced, if they ever get the length of serious overtures, will first apply to France and the United States. Their consent to the adoption of the double standard for themselves is an essential preliminary to any engagements by India or Germany, and therefore it rests with them to say whether the readiness of Lord Hartington and Prince Bismarck to do something for silver is to be taken advantage of. I am by no means sure that the United States, notwithstanding the prominent part taken by their delegates in the recent Conference, will really commit themselves to bi-metallism. The mass of the people care nothing for the double standard, and do not comprehend the question ; the politicians of the more intelligent class are divided in opinion ; and the banking and commercial classes are to a large extent mono-metallists. They feel that their currency is now established on a sound basis ; they have the means, or think they have, of obtaining any amount of gold they may require by the command over the European markets which their surplus produce always gives them ; why should they incur the risks of a possibly hazardous experiment, merely to release India from her exchange troubles, and help Germany to get a better price for her surplus silver ? In America, as in England, theorists may dogmatise, and with much force and reason, but they take years to influence the masses if the subject is at all abstruse, and it need scarcely be said that bi-metallism is not a subject which will keep for years, or will gain in the keeping. A prompt and immediate remedy is what is wanted.

The India Council have this week placed their bills successfully by practising the same little device as that which enabled them to sell all last week's amount ; that is, they put a very low minimum, so low indeed as to be practically no minimum at all, and of course the banks, being free, bid freely. As money has lately risen in value on your side, the tendency is to send money from here, so that there is a demand for the means of remittance, which, silver being scarce, the Council bills are the most effectual mode of satisfying. So long as the Council follow the plan of putting up so modest a minimum that the banks will have all the freedom of the old system, the bills will of course be sold. But this is a very different thing from the attempt to force up exchange by arbitrary restriction of the price, which was the avowed object at the outset, or at least was stated to be so by the semi-official apologists of the system. The minimum on Wednesday was 1 7 13-16, which is just 1-16 more than the previous week, although both silver and exchange have risen in the interim, and the allotments were £302,100 on Calcutta, £43,800 on Bombay, £600 on Madras, applicants getting 48 per cent. at the minimum.

I observe that a Consular report from Hankow, China, has the following remarks about Manchester sizing of cotton goods. Perhaps it may have a certain interest in Bombay. The writer says : "I have heard this year complaints that the chemicals of late used in Manchester to fix the size interfere with the subsequent dyeing of some of the shirtings imported, and it would be well for manufacturers to bear this in mind ; and though in some cases loose texture is rather a recommendation in Chinese eyes, as it facilitates the application of their rudest custom of dyes, the presence of chemicals in the cloth, which prevent it absorbing the indigo, will prove a fatal objection in many instances.

The effects of the "corner" in cotton referred to in my last are still in full operation, and the Manchester market is perplexed and perturbed by it. The belief is generally entertained there that a complete breakdown in the price of cotton is not far off, and although the quotations of goods are not much higher than they were before the late rapid advance in the cotton market took place, buyers persist in regarding them with distrust. They expect that if cotton should fall soon and rapidly, a certain effect would be produced upon prices here, and all but pressing orders are consequently postponed. On the other hand, makers, comparing their position with what it was three or four months ago, when the last large business was done, are much impressed by the difficulty of securing any appreciable advance, notwithstanding the very serious rise in the raw material. Their attitude, therefore, is mainly an expectant one, and they are not anxious at present either to buy or sell. When orders are urgently needed the best prices obtainable are accepted, simply as a means of avoiding accumulations of stock. For the most part, however, business must be considered as in a state of temporary suspension. The "corner" is of course fiercely denounced by the manufacturers, whom it hinders and taxes in laying up a stock of the raw material. The Liverpool cotton brokers are largely blamed for the "corner," and they are charged by more than one indignant correspondent of the Manchester journals with lending their credit and skill to one wire-puller (whom, I do not know), who holds far more cotton than he can himself pay for, but who controls the market by "riding on the backs of a few brokers." Some of these, it is pointed out, men without whose assistance a "corner" or even a "squeeze" would be impossible, are spinners' brokers, deriving from the trade the best part of their income. The writer from whom I quote asks angrily what more the Liverpool brokers could do if they tried their best to ruin English spinners and enrich cotton-growers. He thinks the Lancashire spinners have a positive right to ask their Liverpool brokers to choose between helping a speculator to make a rapid fortune, or attending to the interests of their clients and the welfare of the trade generally. This remonstrance is very natural and proper ; but, after all, is a broker to be always debarred from taking orders from a speculative client if the latter is able to pay his way ? How is the broker to tell with unfailing certainty that a "corner" is being prepared ; and even if he knows it why should he refuse business for one solvent man more than for another ? In one view all buyers of the staple are speculators, whether they hold it to be worked up, or for reselling when they can make a profit out of it. Only a few months ago it was admitted at a meeting of an Oldham joint-stock spinning company that a great part of the half-year's profit was derived from fortunate purchases and resales of cotton. This was speculation, and was decidedly going beyond the functions of a spinning company ; so it is not for spinners to cast the first stone at the eager Liverpool cotton brokers. Oldham, however, is one of the loudest complainers of the "corner," and one of the most eager to suggest an immediate resort to short time, with a view to reduce the consumption of the staple. One other effect this speculative movement has brought about ; it has given an impetus to the cotton-buying company project which I have so often mentioned. This association was started for the very purpose of counteracting the evils of the "corner" system, but it will be some time before its ramifications extend sufficiently to be independent of Liverpool help and associations. Meanwhile short time may be tried, especially as regards 32s. yarn, the staple Oldham "count," and it is quite possible that really dear money may help both spinners and manufacturers out of their dilemma by causing a collapse in the cotton market.

# THE PROPOSED CHURCH NEAR THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When writing your leader *in re* the proposal to build a Church of England edifice near the Prince's Dock, you were probably not aware that the "so-called religious services" of the Methodists are held in a hired building in Mazagon, only a short distance from the docks, and that the rent of this building is paid for by the members of that church ; and, moreover, that the Methodists are the most unlikely people to require, ask for, or, indeed, be allowed if they did, the use of the unconsecrated portion of the proposed church building that is to be available for "social gatherings." The Methodists are waiting till they have collected sufficient money to build a place of worship for themselves in Mazagon, having already, I believe, collected about half the amount required. If any of your readers would like to help them, the money can be sent to any one of the ministers in Bombay.

BEN.

# PROTECTION *VERSUS* FREE TRADE.—A REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When I addressed you my letter entitled "A plea for Protection *versus* Free Trade" I had not seen the article in the *Quarterly* which is attributed to Lord Salisbury, nor the article of Sir Edward Sullivan in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "Isolated free trade." In both

# TELEGRAMS.

## AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

It is reported that Abdul Kudus Khan, sent with a force from Turkestan to Herat, has taken the fort of Taiwara. Ayoub's garrison retired to Herat. It is also reported that all is quiet at Kabul, and that regular communication is maintained between the Amir and Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE DROUGHT IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12.

The drought which has been prevailing throughout America has now broken up.

## ASSAULT UPON GUITEAU.

M. Guiteau, who made the late attempt upon President Garfield's life, has been shot at by the sergeant of the prison guard, but only slightly wounded.

## THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 12.

Cherif Pacha has refused to accept the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, as he would not submit to the dictation of the military. The mutineers have assumed a threatening attitude.

## TERRIBLE LANDSLIP AT ELM IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Advices from Switzerland state that a terrible landslip has taken place at Elm, situated in the canton of Glarus, in which two hundred lives have been lost.

## THE CHOLERA AT ADEN.

MALTA, SEPT. 13.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Aden, all vessels arriving here which have touched at that port will be placed in quarantine for one week.

BARCELONA, SEPT. 12.

The homeward bound Spanish mail-steamer from the Philipine Islands has been placed in quarantine at Port Mahon, Isle of Minorca, owing to her having called at Aden. Orders have been issued by the Spanish authorities forbidding all Spanish mail-steamers, either outward or homeward bound, to touch at Aden.

## THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here for Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez at 3 p.m. on the 10th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| The London Cotton Market has been firm. | |
| Fair Dhollera ..... | 4 3-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 102 |
| 4 ,, Rupee Paper ..... | 82½ |
| 4½ ,, do. ..... | 90¼ |
| 5 ,, Consols for account ..... | 98⅜ |
| ,, French Rentes ..... | 116 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 51 11/16 |

Arrivals—Ossian and Muskota.
Departure—Pallion.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 3, 5-15. P. M.

Mail-steamer Khiva, from Bombay, arrived.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 10 p.m. | 76·4 Farht. |

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 6 a.m. | 76·3 |
| ,, 10 a.m. | 75·5 |
| ,, 2 p.m. | 78·0 |
| ,, 4 p.m. | 79·3 |

## THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Poona Races commenced to-day in the presence of a large number of spectators, amongst them being His Excellency the Governor. The weather although cloudy, was fine; but the course was rather heavy owing to rains: hence light weights had the best of the day's racing.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September, 1880, allowed 4 lbs. Previous winners, once 3 lbs. extra, twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Distance, 1¼ mile.

The first item on the card was the race for Maiden Galloways, which brought out a field of ten, Grey Warrior being served up a very hot favourite. The flag fell to a splendid start, all being well together. Ascending the hill Abdool Rahman's pair, Victory and Rosy Morn, drew ahead; but Grey Warrior went up to them as they entered the straight, and it was thought he had the race in hand. The weight, however, began to tell, and seeing he had no chance, Vinall very properly eased his horse, and Victory came in first: Rosy Morn second, and Sunshine third. Time 2m. 29secs.

PONY CUP.—Value Rs. 500—presented by R. K. Maitland, Esq., for all Arab and Country-bred ponies 13-2 and under, weight 9st. 11 lbs. allowed for every eighth of an inch under. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the Cup 10 lbs., winners of races with Rs. 600 or more in added money 7 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

Then came the Pony Cup race, which was productive of much speculation, as Chungiz was reported the best of all the Aga's horses before they went to Bangalore. Hence he was made a favourite; but many people pinned their faith to Sattara and Ruby, who ran well at the last Poona meeting. After two attempts the flag fell to a capital start, Ruby going off with the lead, the others being well up, with the exception of Rob Roy, who was in the rear from the commencement Ascending the hill, Ruby was beaten, and Sattara took the lead, and maintaining it to the finish, winning easily; Scud being second, and Ruby a bad third. Time 1m. 31secs.

THE POONA DERBY.—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Arabs landed after 1st September, 1880, allowed 4 lbs. Previous winners once to carry 3 lbs. extra, twice 5 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs. Distance 1½ mile.

After this came the great event of the day, the race for the Poona Derby, which brought fourteen, horses to the post, the Aga's lot being hot favourites. Mr. Whitehead, the starter, managed to get the lot away at his first attempt, Rangoon, taking advantage of his light weight, and making the running at a good pace. Soon afterwards his stable companion, Dictator, joined him, and took the lead, which he maintained to the finish and won easily, although Chevalier made a good attempt to catch him just as they entered the straight. The result of this race was a great blow to backers, as Abdool Rahman's stable was thought to have no chance. Chevalier finished second, Rangoon third. Time 2m. 56secs.

THE SERVICE STAKES.—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs, the property of members of the Services (officers of H. M.'s Military, Naval, and Civil Covenanted Services). Weight for age, raised 28 lbs. G. R. Previous winners to carry 3 lbs. extra. Distance, ¾ mile.

The next item on the card was the Service Stakes, for which Grey Warrior and Buttercup were favourites. Buttercup was unfortunately left at the post when the flag fell, but the others got well away together, and were all of a cluster as they ascended the hill. On rounding the corner, Grey Warrior drew to the front, and, never being headed, won easily, Jason being second, and Republican third. Time 1m. 31secs.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Rs. 600. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Weight for age. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money, or cup of that value, once 5 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 1 mile.

The last race on the card was for the Champagne Stakes, which brought out a field of five starters. Young Revenge and Sir Frank being about equal favourites. Child of the Desert, who came out with both his forelegs in bandages, jumped off with the lead when the flag fell the first time, but had to come back, the starter declaring it no start. At the second attempt a start was effected, Sir Frank and Grey Leg getting the best of it, while Child of the Desert was last. The two leaders maintained their position till they rounded the corner, when Grey Leg fell back, and King, running through his horses, challenged the leader, and finally won the best-contested race of the day by half a length. Time 1m. 56secs.

THE LOTTERIES.

POONA DERBY (Stable Lottery), drawn on the 9th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 520 tickets at Rs. 10 | .. .. | ..5200 |
| Col. Ducat's | Stable sold for | .. 300 |
| Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's | do. | ..1040 |
| H. H. Aga Khan's | do. | ..1020 |
| Nawab of Jowra's | do. | .. 50 |
| Major Crosbie's | do. | .. 50 |
| Mr. Stephen's | do. | .. 350 |
| Mr. Whitehead's | do. | .. 220 |
| Mr. C. N. C.'s | do. | .. .. 60 |
| Mr. Friend's | do. | .. .. 210 |
| Mr. Abdool Rahman's | do. | .. 400 |
| | Rs.. .. | 8990 |

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS (Stable Lottery), drawn on the 9th instant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 240 tickets at Rs. 10 | .. .. | ..2400 |
| Mr. Abdool Rahman's Stable | sold for | 120 |
| Col. Utterson's | do. | .. 470 |
| Col. Barnett's | do. | .. 10 |
| Mr. Stephen's | do. | .. 110 |
| Major Crosbie's | do. | .. 10 |
| Nawab of Jowra's | do. | .. 40 |
| Capt. Mellis's | do. | .. 60 |
| Mr. Hastings's | do. | .. 110 |
| | Rs. .. | ..3330 |

PONY RACE (Stable Lottery), drawn on the 9th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 240 tickets at Rs. 10 | .. .. | ..2400 |
| Mr. Abdool Rahman's Stable | sold for | .. 30 |
| Mr. Laird's | do. | .. 50 |
| Mr. Cozens's | do. | .. 10 |
| Major Crosbie's | do. | .. 450 |
| Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's | do. | .. 60 |
| Mr. Maitland's | do. | .. 180 |
| Mr. Whitehead's | do. | .. 320 |
| | Rs. .. | ..3300 |

SECOND SWEEP POONA DERBY, drawn on the 12th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 400 tickets at Rs. 10 | .. .. | ..4000 |
| Star sold for | | 30 |
| Aga's Stable (Volunteer, Earl, Shaida) sold for | .. .. | ..1000 |
| Express | sold for | .. 570 |
| Behman | do. | .. 60 |
| Mr. Abdool Rahman's stable | do. | .. 120 |
| Mahaboob | do. | .. 10 |
| Sir Robert | do. | .. 310 |
| Col. Ducat's stable | do. | .. 290 |
| Chevalier | do. | .. 180 |
| | Rs .. | ..6570 |

SERVICE STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 210 tickets at Rs 10 | .. .. | ..2100 |
| Danube | sold for | .. 110 |
| Sir Kenneth | do | .. 50 |
| Sirius | do | .. 20 |
| Grey Warrior | do | .. 420 |
| Farewell | do | .. 140 |
| Lancelot | do | .. 50 |
| Jason | do | .. 160 |
| Buttercup | do | .. 280 |
| Republican | do | .. 150 |
| | Rs. .. | ..3680 |

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 150 tickets at Rs 10 | .. .. | ..1500 |
| Electric | sold for | .. 10 |
| Grey Warrior | do | .. 600 |
| Rifle Bang | do | .. 10 |
| Sermuat | do | .. 90 |
| Skekra | do | .. 30 |
| Sunshine | do | .. 80 |
| Priam | do | .. 150 |
| Abdool Rahman's stable | do | .. 130 |
| Hero | do | .. 20 |
| | Rs .. | ..2620 |

PONY RACE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 tickets at Rs 10 | .. .. | ..2000 |
| Ruby | sold for | .. 310 |
| Rob Roy | do | .. 70 |
| Sattara | do | .. 350 |
| Chungiz | do | .. 110 |
| Scud | do | .. 110 |
| | | 3250 |

JUDGMENT was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday on a claim made by Purmanundas Jeevundas to rank as a creditor of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,00,500, which, on the 11th November, 1878, he lent to Nursey Kessowjee, then secretary, treasurer and agent, and also the banker of the company. The money was repayable in three months, and was lent on the security of 385 shares of the company. Nursey Kessowjee executed a Gujeratee agreement; and by a Gujeratee contract Kessowjee Naik, the father of Nursey Kessowjee, guaranteed the repayment of the loan. Subsequently to the execution of the above documents, but without the knowledge or sanction of Kessowjee Naik, Nursey and Purmanundas agreed that the time for repayment of the loan should be extended for a further period of three months. A suit was brought by Purmanundas in June, 1879, to recover the amount of the guarantee from Kessowjee Naik, but Sir Charles Sargent passed a decree in favour of Kessowjee Naik, with costs, holding that the agreement was varied after the execution of the guarantee, and that Kessowjee was not aware of, and did not assent to, such variation. Purmanundas subsequently preferred the claim against the official liquidators of the company; and it was argued before Mr. Justice Bayley for seven days in July and August last. In giving judgment in the matter yesterday, his Lordship held that Purmanundas was entitled to rank as a creditor of the company for Rs. 1,00,500, with interest and costs, such costs to be paid by the official liquidators in full and in priority to any claims of creditors.

IF any one wants a w[illegible]ing a letter on "Parliament and [illegible]ur Political Correspondent," he s[illegible]the *Times of India's* last document on the Parliamentary Review (by [illegible] the *Pall Mall Budget* to hand by the mail. He will find the following among other "coincidences":—

| *Pall Mall Gazette*, August 23. | *Times of India's* letter, August 26. |
|---|---|
| Throughout the night, indeed, one might have fired a rifle through the House as safely as through the city Chapel where Carlyle once heard John Sterling preach. | The House was reduced to a state similar to that of the city Chapel in which Carlyle heard Sterling preach—one might have fired a rifle through it with perfect safety. |
| Lord Hartington suffered from the scantiness and impassivity of his audience, and accordingly, after being very tuneful and sometimes striking, he went through his task apparently as a task. | The scene was not one to inspire enthusiasm, and this must be the excuse for the dreary way in which Lord Hartington dragged through his task. . . In his reply he expressed himself in that lucid, direct, and striking manner which he can upon occasion adopt. |
| Mr. Stanhope's sharp treble voice and crisp manner followed immediately afterwards was not ever change for the better It was characteristic of the particular moment, and of the change that has come over the times, that Mr. Stanhope was able to allude to the Afghan war and our frontier policy and other matters of profound importance without eliciting even the faintest shadow of reproving or assenting emotion. Mr. Alderman Fowler raised one subject for dissent—amid the general chorus of acceptance of the Budget as being as good as the circumstances would permit—by calling for the appointment of a Committe of Inquiry. | Mr. Stanhope piped a regulation Opposition solo. How much the times have changed may be gathered from the circumstance that Lord Hartington's showing that the Afghan war has cost, so far, nearly £74,000,000 was allowed to pass without remark or allusion, while his restatement of frontier policy elicited no sign of reproof or dissent. it was left to Mr. Alderman Fowler to break the general chorus of acceptance of the Budget as being as good as the circumstances would permit, by moving an amendment that a select committee be appointed to enquire into Indian finance and general administration. |

With a copy of the *Pall Mall* and a good pen, we feel that we could have done as well as this ourselves. It is possible, of course, that the shadow and the substance are from the same pen. But we doubt it. If they are, the writer might perhaps be told that it is not necessary for him to "write down" to his readers in Bombay. We had it on the best authority—that of the paper itself—only the other day that the people who read the *Times of India* are, if anything, rather more intelligent than any circle which the London journal can hope to address.

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, whose serious illness we noticed in a recent issue, was removed from Gwalior to Agra some days ago, and his health improved until the 8th instant, when a relapse set in, and he is now in a very critical state.

WE are glad to see that the cholera epidemic in Lahore and Meean-Meer has abated considerably. During the twenty-four hours ended at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant there were only fourteen seizures and seven deaths reported. A few days before thirty deaths on an average were reported in twenty-four hours.

MASHAK's surrender by the Waziri's is confirmed. He was brought in by his clan on the 7th to Tank. His son, whom the tribe previously surrendered as a token of good faith, and also the minor prisoners, will be released, and the blockade will be raised immediately.

SIR ALFRED LYALL was invested with the insignia of the order of Knight Commander of the Bath, at the farewell dinner given to him by the Viceroy at Peterhoff, last Wednesday.

WE have received the annual report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for the year 1880-81, which states that "total abstinence societies have been formed in nearly every regiment serving in India; and it is a well-sustained fact that abstainers are better able to endure the enervating influences of climate than those who are the frequenters of the canteen." In addition to its temperance work in the Army, the association has branches on nearly all the railways. The annual returns show that there are in the Bengal Presidency 55 societies, numbering 4,984 members, in Madras 17 societies and 1,521 members, and in Bombay 14 societies and 1,006 members, making a total of 86 societies and 7,511 members in the Army. In addition, there are 916 members of branch societies on the railways, so that the grand total of the numbers of the association in India is 8,427.

THERE has been a great falling off in the importation of cigars into Calcutta. The quantity imported last year was under half what it was four years ago. On the other hand, there has been a large increase in the quantity of other tobacco imported; due, it is supposed, chiefly to a full American market. The bulk of the imports last year was of the very lowest quality of tobacco.

A HORRIBLE case of burying alive is recorded in the Rajputana Administration Report. The Thakoor of Sandwar had sent his vakeel to the village of Upni, near Bikaneer, to collect the village revenues. The Siddhs of Upni—apparently at the instigation of their Mohunt, Jussanath—refused to pay the usual *malba*, a small tax levied to defray village expenses. They furthermore got together other Siddhs from the neighbouring villages to the number of 150; and the whole body began to "sit *dharna*," and threatened to bury themselves alive unless they were exempted from paying the tax. The Thakoor consulted with the tehsildar of Gujangurh, who tried to persuade the men to go to Bikaneer and prefer any complaint, there, which they had to make. The Siddhs refused, and as the Thakoor still declined to give in to their demand, they buried alive two of their number, an old man of 75, and an old woman of 65. The Raj officials and the lumberdars of the village tried to prevent the murder; but the Siddhs drew their swords and carried out their purpose. This happened in January last. The Bikaneer Durbar has arrested 19 of those who took an active part in the *samadh*, and has sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. Ten others, who will also be punished if they are caught, are still at large. The Mohunt of the Siddhs, the notorious Jussanath, has been arrested and sentenced by the Durbar to three years' imprisonment.

THE new Indian Army and Staff Corps pension rules have not met with unqualified approval. Amongst numerous complaints, a military correspondent sends the following to an up-country contemporary:—From letters which appear in the different public prints, it is very doubtful if the new pensions will be of much use in relieving the country of the burden of paying the army of field officers it now has to. In my humble opinion, they are issued on wrong lines altogether. As they stand now, there is every inducement to us to hold on for a higher pension. I will quote my own case. I am entitled to a pension of £——— per annum now, according to the new scale; in four years more I shall be entitled to £———, but as I hope to be able to get two hot weathers at home, and one in the hills, out of those four years, I shall hold on, and quite possibly I may hold on for another year afterwards, and get a higher pension still. I think there should be three rates of pension only (all leave counting as service): at 20 years' service £365 per annum; at 26 years' service £650 per annum; and nothing between this last and the final colonel's allowances, £783 or £750 per annum, as the case may be. This pension at 26 years may be considered high, but the only way for Government to get rid of us is to prevent us getting into the straight run in for colonel's allowances. When a man becomes a lieutenant-colonel (at 26 years' service) and holds a staff appointment, he finds himself in clover, and will naturally hold on to his high pay and allowances, especially as, from 26 to 30 years, all leave counting as service, he has merely got to complete 12 years as a lieutenant-Colonel to entitle him to £1,124 a year. The present pensions are nothing more than an increase to the old amounts, but with the old penalty of having to go on serving beyond the periods fixed at which the pension can be taken in order to "make up" service, on account of leave taken over and above the periods allowed to count as service.

THE *Pioneer* considers that the following is not among the worst of many similar gems which the Educational Department has enabled the youth of the N.-W. Provinces to bestow upon their patrons:—"Wothery Sir,—With a view to farther the run of my days and engage my services under your personage, I beg most respectfully to state here in that my grandfather was Subadar Bahadoor in his days in British India and my father had the honour of a brilliant services. But having been deceided from a faunlly whose services are recorded in golden types in the different circles of Government, I am thrown in the dark, though bearing not the trustworthy character, zeal, and acquirement. Finding myself thus deep beneath the days of my forefather, I stand in awe and reverence to the noble wishes of your personage, praying for a suitble situation holding Persian or Urdu in the Police, Revenue, or any other Dett. where I can make use of my limbs to the noble reputation family still praised and revered by the publics. An early reply is earnestly solicited."

THE following are the terms of a motion of which Mr. Jesse Collings has given notice for next session:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in order to increase the productiveness of the land, to arrest the decline of the rural population, and to promote the interests of the commercial industries of the country, that provision should be made by Parliament to facilitate the acquirement by agricultural labourers and others of proprietary rights in the soil they cultivate."

IT is stated from St. Petersburg that the Academy of Science is considering the question of sending "a learned expedition" to the Akhal Tekke territory. The *Globe* remarks:—Learned expeditions are a prominent feature in the history of Russian proceedings in Central Asia. What they have done for science it is not easy to say, but (as a St. Petersburg correspondent says) there can be no doubt as to the valuable services they have rendered in politics.

*Life* says it is reported that Mr. Parnell will, before the next session of Parliament, espouse a young English heiress, "whose wealth is only surpassed by her *espièglerie*." She met Mr. Parnell in society in Ireland during last winter it is said, and about a month ago took the remarkable course of writing to him offering her hand and fortune as the means towards the attainment of his political ends.

THE Duke of Marlborough has, says the *World*, finally decided to sell the famous Sunderland library, which has always been one of the glories of Blenheim. It consists of 20,000 volumes, a great number of which are priceless in the estimation of connoisseurs. The sale will take place in London, and it is probable that it will occupy the whole of the month of December.

DR. TANNER, the enterprising American physician who is, or was, making a good living by eating nothing, has just undergone a strange process of journalistic resurrection in his native land. Not long ago there was a circumstantial account of his having met his death at Amsterdam by falling down a stair and cracking his skull—in a new place—in his haste to meet and convince a Dutch doctor who had doubted his powers of living upon air. His weight and the refusal of his body to a local hospital for dissection, and other items, were all duly recorded. Yet here are the American papers maintaining that he is now at home, busily getting himself up on albumen, phosphorus, and what not for a champion fast of eighty or ninety days. The Arethusa-like property ascribed to Dr. Tanner, of disappearing in the Netherlands and coming to the surface in Illinois, is, at all events, a newspaper phenomenon demanding early explanation.

THE *World* states that the officers of the 92d Highlanders, at present in South Africa, inaugurated the new territorial scheme with befitting ceremonial. They gave a dinner, at which there was a large number of guests, and towards midnight the toast of the 92d was drunk with all the honours. The company then proceeded to a tent, which was lighted by six blazing torches held by Highlanders. Here a life-size figure, dressed in the uniform of the regiment, was lying in state. When twelve o'clock struck the figure was placed in the coffin. A procession, headed by the pipers, playing an appropriate tune, was then formed, and the "mortal remains" were conveyed to a grave some distance away, in which they were deposited. On the lid of the coffin was a plate with the following inscription: "Poor old Ninety-two. Born 1794. Died 1881, of a severe attack of Childers."

A STRANGE adventure with a large whale is reported from Walls Island, Orkneys, where it was stranded on the outlying point of the coast. Men, women, and children rushed to the spot with knives, pitchforks, and more primitive weapons, and cut the monster in a fearful manner, until it was supposed that life was extinct. Ropes were afterwards procured and fastened to the whale, the boats proceeding to tow it into harbour. With the rising tide the whale floated; but as the boats were sailing in triumph with the prize, the whale suddenly took a fresh lease of life and started seawards, in turn towing the boats. It was only after being dragged over three miles that the men succeeded in cutting the ropes and escaping.

## ST. LEGER BETTING.

AT the time the mail left the following was the betting in London on the St. Leger, which will be run to-day (September 14):—

Distance, 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 to 30 | agst Iroquois | 50 to 1 | agst Albion |
| 5 to 1 | —— St Louis | 50 to 1 | —— Bal Gal |
| 7 to 1 | —— Limestone | 50 to 1 | —— Savoyard |
| 100 to 12 | —— Geologist | 66 to 1 | —— Passaic |
| 100 to 9 | —— Ishmael | 66 to 1 | —— Fiddler |
| 100 to 7 | —— Scobell | 66 to 1 | —— Lucy Glitters |
| 20 to 1 | —— Privateer | 100 to 1 | —— Cumberland |
| 33 to 1 | —— Voluptuary | 100 to 1 | —— Don Fulano |
| 33 to 1 | —— Forissimo | 100 to 1 | —— Great Carlo |
| 40 to 1 | —— Sir Charles | | |

MR. STREETER,
DIAMONDS. DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
SAPPHIRES. LONDON,
AND
CATSEYES. COLOMBO, CEYLON
Importer of
OPALS. Precious Stones.
Introducer of
RUBIES Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
PEARLS. AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).
NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special General Meeting, R. B. Y. C., 5-30 p.m.
Divine Service, on board the Wistow Hall, Prince's Dock, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Oriental (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cyenus (s), to Marseilles; Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch; Clan Maclean (s) and Hispania Liverpool; Australia (s), Southampton,

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Maclean left the dock yesterday.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday afternoon.

THE SESSIONS JURY.—We are desired by the Sheriff to intimate that the Sessions having been dissolved, the attendance of jurymen is not required this morning.

THE GOA CURRENCY.—On the 6th instant five lakhs of rupees of the old currency were shipped from Goa to be re-coined in the Bombay Mint.

A NEGLIGENT BUGGY-DRIVER.—Ahmed Mahomed, a hack-buggy-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. P. Ryan for leaving his buggy and horse at such a distance on the public road as not to have it under due control.

GOA.—Senhor Sa Coutinho will act for Senhor Serra e Moura as Chief Justice of Goa, who with Senhor Couto e Castro, Director-General of the Customs, leaves Goa for Portugal by the British India steamer of the 17th instant.

THE CHIEF CLERK TO THE MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Horace W. Barker, Chief Clerk of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, having availed himself of privilege leave for six weeks from the 20th inst., we hear that Mr. Alexander W. Lester, the Judicial Clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, will be appointed to act in the room of Mr. H. W. Barker.

THEFT AT BHOIWADA.—Dhurumsey Purshotum, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada-street, has reported to the police that some person entered his house on Sunday night last and stole a box containing currency notes, cash, a silver ornament, and six account-books. The stolen box (empty) was found on the following day, lying at the Churney-road railway station, tied up in a piece of cloth.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Govind Bapoo, described as a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal breach of trust in respect of a turban and cash, the property of Ragoo Sonoo. The property was entrusted to prisoner about fifteen days ago by complainant. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—The following are the names of the Parsee players in the match Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Parsee Cricket Club, which comes off at Poona on Friday and Saturday next. They leave for Poona by to-day's mail-train. This is the third match between these two clubs, the former two having both resulted in a draw. It is probable that on Monday, the Parsee New Year's day, the Parsee Club will play a Military eleven at Poona. The names are:—S. Bezonji, R. F. Kartruck, A. C. Major, B. Bhimjibhoy, A. R. Libuwalla, P. J. Master, P. D. Kanga, B. H. Reporter, J. D. Pochkhana, P. C. Major, C. J. Mody, M. Framji.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR NEW CHURCHES.—For a handful of Europeans, when compared with the native population of the city, we do not know how many churches they will want. There are enough churches in the city, Fort, and Colaba, one is being built on the Malabar Hill; and yet they want one more near the Prince's Dock, for seamen. For a Government neutral in religion like ours to give away the poor ryots' money for such purposes is, to say the least of it quite in breach of the principle of neutrality which the Government is bound to observe. The analogy of endowments to temples &c., does not at all hold good. The endowments to temples were already a charge on the territories when they passed to the British Government and the Government pledged to continue them, be it from a sense of justice or from reasons of policy. If any section of the native community were to ask for a grant from the public treasury for the purposes of a temple, we feel no doubt whatever that the Government would refuse pointblank; and we think that the grant of a site which is public property in no way differs from the grant of public money. We hope the Government will think well before it grants the prayer, because a question of principle is involved.—*Hindu Prakash.*

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.—The *Indu Prakash* writes:—"Mr. Wedderburn, District Judge of Ahmednuggur, whose benevolence and singleminded exertions in the cause of the Deccan agriculturist are well-known, in a series of four letters to the *Bombay Gazette* describes the constitution of agricultural banks established in European countries, and advocates them for India. These institutions have done much valuable service to peasants in Europe when labouring under exactly similar difficulties as the Deccan agriculturist. . . Such banks will do invaluable service to the Deccan ryot. . . But in order that these institutions may be of real benefit, there is one condition which Mr. Wedderburn seems to have lost sight of. The cultivator, to be able to pay the bank regularly, must have a fair margin left him out of the proceeds of his produce, after deducting the assessment and what he may require to feed himself and family. It is now admitted even by the highest authorities that the assessment is in some places inordinately high, which hardly leaves to the cultivator enough for his sustenance. Lord Hartington, in his despatches, has repeatedly urged the Bombay Government to reduce the assessment, and we trust sceptic minds seem to be convinced of the necessity of a reform in that direction. Unless the assessments are reduced to such an amount as will leave to the cultivator a surplus beyond what he requires to maintain himself and family in comfort and decency, however benevolent, will do any appreciable good to the poor ryot."

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain J. P. Hussull, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs J M Sleater.
For Brindisi—Mr Allen, Mr and Mrs Gone, Mr P H Moore, and Mr P Chrystal.
For Venice—Mr W Webb.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Wistow Hall, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at eight o'clock, Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 8-30 p.m. Litany and Sermon. Subject: Sermon on the Mount (continued). Hymns 225, 193, and 270.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

## THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Byculla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously regtd. | 65 | 67 | 71 | 49 | 64 | 98 | 69 | 95 |
| Sept. 12 Monday .... | 0 | 58 | .. | | .. | | .. | |
| 13 Tuesday .... | .. | | 1 | 45 | 0 | 96 | 1 | 11 |
| Total ..... | 66 | 25 | 72 | 94 | 65 | 94 | 71 | 6 |
| Sept. 13, 1880 .. | 55 | 21 | 58 | 86 | 51 | 85 | 55 | 27 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(13th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

| STATIONS. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level. | Heading at 10 a.m. | Wind. Direction and force. | Wind. Mean velocity. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Dgs | | Mls. p. hr. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee .. | 29·680 | 87·0 | W | 17 | 0·00 |
| Surat..... | ·696 | 82·1 | W N W | 8 | 0·00 |
| Bombay. .... | ·730 | 75·5 | W S W | 8 | 1·20 |
| Ratnagiri .... | ·762 | 81·3 | W S W Fresh W | .. | 0·00 |
| Karwar ..... | ·786 | 79·6 | Mod'te. Calm | .. | 0·29 |
| Mangalore.... | ·836 | 81·4 | Calm | 3 | 0·36 |
| Calicut ..... | ·851 | 78·6 | Calm | 13 | 0·52 |
| Cochin ..... | ·879 | 80·0 | S E | 1 | 0·73 |
| Masulipatam. | ·730 | 81·0 | N W | .. | 1·20 |
| Madras..... | ·780 | 88·0 | W | 6 | 0·50 |
| Negapatam .. | ·798 | 87·5 | S W | 3 | 0·00 |

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## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

CHARGE OF USING A FORGED NOTE.

COOVERJEE COWASJEE DAROOWALA stood charged with having on the 18th July, 1881, fraudulently used as genuine a Government currency note for Rs. 50, which was a forged document. Mr. Fox appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. K. T. Telang for the defence.

Mr. Fox said the prisoner was charged with having used a Government currency note for Rs. 50, of the Calcutta issue, knowing it to be a forged document. The note was composed of two half-notes joined together. The numbers of both the notes were the same, with the exception of the last figure, the numbers on the right hand half of the note being 03106901, and those on the left hand side being 03106900. The evidence from the Paper Currency Office would be to the effect that the last figure on the right hand side of the note had been altered into a zero, so as to make the numbers on both the sides tally. It would be remembered that the accused was not charged with having forged the document, but with having dishonestly used the same, under the following circumstances. On the 18th of July last, the accused, who was a dealer in spirituous liquors, and has a distillery at Oorun, came to the shop of one Lulloobhoy Lalchund, from whom he was in the habit of buying *mowra* flowers. The prisoner gave a currency note for Rs. 50 as a portion of the money due to Lulloobhoy. This man did not object to the note on the ground of any alteration or erasure, but did object on the ground that it was a note of the Calcutta issue. But when he was told by the accused that such notes passed in Bombay, he accepted it. After some time had elapsed, he took the note to the Currency Office, where he had an interview with Mr. Eduji Bhicaji, the assistant accountant, who saw that it was a forged document. So far, there was nothing to show a guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner. But on the 13th June last he had paid the same note into the Custom House described as Oorun, when after having passed through the hands of two or three shroffs, it was finally rejected, and on its rejection the prisoner's attention appeared to have been drawn to the fact that the document had been tampered with. It was then for the jury to decide whether, after having known that the note was forged, the accused did not act fraudently in attempting to pass the note again on the 18th July to Lulloobhoy.

After counsel addressed the jury, his Lordship summed up. He drew the attention of the jury principally to the question whether the accused had any reason to believe that the note was a forgery, after its rejection by the Custom House officials at Oorun. They told the accused that a cipher in the note had been inked over; and it was a question for the jury to decide whether or not he had any re

following table contrasts the numbers so employed and their earnings during this and the previous year :—

| | 1880. | | 1879. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of the Extramural Gang. | Average number employed | Profit | Average number employed | Profit |
| Ashti Gang.... | 774 | Rs.41,353 | 605 | Rs. 31,327 |
| Gokak Gang.. | 318 | 22,002 | 379 | 13,494 |
| Nara Gang..... | 464 | 49,606 | 311 | 38,007 |
| Total... | 1,556 | 1,12,961 | 1,295 | 82,818 |

There has been an increase of nearly 300 in the number of convicts employed in these three gangs, and there has been an increase of upwards of Rs. 30,000 in the amount earned on the works.

The Ashti and Nara gangs appear to be in a very satisfactory state ; but the health of the prisoners at Gokak—a subject to which Government will again refer—though better than in 1879, is still not good. The work, too, is not very suitable for convict labour ; and though a smaller gang has earned a larger amount than in 1879, the profits are small compared with those of the other two gangs.

28. As has been already noted, the total cost for the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the year under review has been Rs. 7,50,371 against Rs. 8,07,023 in 1879, or a decrease of Rs. 1,37,652.

The actual cash receipts, on the other hand, have increased from Rs. 1,56,009 in 1879 to Rs. 2,05,309 in 1880, or to the extent of Rs. 49,300. The total net cost of the prisoners in 1880 has, therefore, been Rs. 5,53,912 compared with Rs. 7,40,924 in 1879, showing a saving of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. The net cost per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 57 in 1879 to Rs. 49 in the year under review.

29. The financial results for the year are decidedly satisfactory, and reflect credit upon the administration of the Department. In 1878 a convict cost, on the average, considerably more than six times as much as he earned ; in 1879 he cost a little less than six times as much as he earned ; and in the year under review he has cost only about three-and-a-half times as much as he has earned. Government trust that without over-working or under-feeding the prisoners the Inspector-General will be able still further to reduce the disproportion between the cost of the convicts and the out-turn of their labour. It should be considered whether the manufacture of a good class of tents in one or more of the Jails would not prove remunerative. They are articles for which there is a constant demand, there is no competing private manufactory within the Presidency, and difficulties connected with obtaining a good cut and superior finish should not prove insuperable.

VITAL.

30. There has been a very satisfactory improvement in the health of the prisoners during the year under review, the mortality having been half what it was in the previous year.

In 1879, 1,392 deaths occurred in a total Jail population of 48,156 ; while in 1880, 486 deaths took place in a population of 35,806—the percentage of deaths to population for the two years being, respectively, 2·9 and 1·4.

No change took place in the diet scales (which are shown in Statement IX of the Report) during the year under review, and, as has been already noticed, the convicts worked harder and earned more in 1880 than in 1879 ; but they came to Jail in a comparatively healthy state, which was not the case in the previous year.

31. It is interesting to observe that the death-rate of the prisoners was in inverse proportion to the length of their residence in Jail—the deaths having been distributed in the manner indicated in the following table :—

| Among prisoners in Jail | No. of deaths. |
|---|---|
| Under 6 months..... | 213 |
| From 6 to 12 months..... | 124 |
| „ 1 „ 2 years..... | 81 |
| „ 2 „ 3 „ ..... | 42 |
| „ 3 „ 7 „ ..... | 22 |
| Above 7 years..... | 4 |
| Total... | 486 |

Nearly half the mortality was, therefore, it appears, amongst prisoners who had been in Jail less than six months.

32. The most fatal forms of diseases have been fevers, from which 75 deaths took place ; respiratory diseases, the cause of 91 ; and dysentery and diarrhœa, the causes of 134 deaths.

33. Of the 21,542 prisoners discharged during the year, 10,785 had gained and 8,545 had lost weight since admission, while the remaining 2,212 remained stationary. It is found that, as a rule, prisoners when first subjected to the restrains of prison discipline lose weight, but soon regain it as they grow accustomed to the life in Jail.

34. The only Jails which have been really unhealthy during the year are those at Gokak and Belgaum. Though very much more healthy than in 1879, 91 deaths took place at the former and 10 at the latter, being at the rate of 15·6 and 9·9 per cent. of the average daily strength. At a Jail like that at Belgaum whose population throughout the year averages only 104, a percentage death-rate may easily be very misleading, as where such small numbers are concerned, a death more or less influences the figures very considerably ; but the Belgaum Jail has acted to some extent as a receptacle for the sick from Gokak, and any credit which can be given it on this account must go to the debit of Gokak. Government are glad to observe that the health of the convicts at Gokak is and for some time past has been improving ; but, should there be any appreciable check to this improvement, and should the gang become again decidedly unhealthy, the Inspector-General of Prisons must at once arrange to move the camp some distance from its present site to a spot which should be settled upon at the commencement of the approaching cold weather.

35. In future returns when percentages of deaths to average strength are quoted, the percentage to total strength for the year should invariably be given as the former figures are apt to be extremely misleading if the units are constantly shifting.

If, for instance, to take an extreme case, 365 convicts passed daily through a Jail, and on the average each day one individual of each group died, the total number of deaths for the year would be 365 ; and as the average daily strength for the year would likewise be 365, the percentage of mortality to average strength would be 100 per cent,—a figure which would, of course, be entirely misleading : the Jail, from a sanitary point of view, would, in fact, get all the discredit due to the sickly prisoners, and no credit on account of the healthy ones.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

36. The reports on the Juvenile Reformatories at Poona and Shikarpur are satisfactory. As compared with last year there has been a decrease in the number of juveniles admitted during the year ; but, as the sentences passed have been for longer periods than formerly, the average daily number of boys in confinement has increased—the numbers having been 126 in 1880 and 103 in 1879.

Three deaths took place among the juvenile criminals at Poona, but there were no deaths at Shikarpur.

The boys seem to have made fair progress both in education and in acquiring some knowledge of a trade. The Superintendent of the Poona Reformatory suggests that, instead of teaching the boys a trade which they seldom or never follow, they should, as the majority of them are by caste agriculturists, be taught the rudiments of scientific agriculture. It is, however, to be observed that, although a cultivator boy on his release may not follow the trade of a carpenter or blacksmith, which he had been taught at the Reformatory, his knowledge of these handicrafts may prove quite as serviceable to him in his agricultural life as the slight knowledge of the principles of scientific agriculture which could be imparted to him during his confinement in the Reformatory. In any case the Poona Reformatory—being in the heart of the city—is unsuitable for such a purpose, but the question should not be lost sight of whenever Government are in a position to build one large Reformatory for the whole Presidency. Orders have already been passed on the question of separating juvenile convicts approaching manhood from their more youthful companions.

CONCLUSION.

37. The result of the year's Prison administration reflects great credit upon Dr. Cruickshank and his subordinates, of whom Government desire especially to notice the names of Dr. Salaman, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wellis, and Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Sorabji Postvalla, the Superintendents of the Yerroda and Thana Jails, and of the Ashti and Nara Extramural Gangs, respectively.

The main results of the year as compared with 1879 are the great decrease in crime as evidenced in the decrease by 10,000 in the number of convicts admitted to Jail ;—the favourable financial position, which shows a saving of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees, consequent upon the diminished number of prisoners who have had to be maintained ; the decrease in the cost of the food, &c., &c., of those who have been maintained, and the increased receipts from their labours ;—and finally, the very satisfactory improvement in the health of the Jails throughout the Presidency, as shown by the proportion of deaths to the total Jail population falling to half its previous dimensions.

## BENGAL.

### SCENES IN THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

[illegible] writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman* says :—Some of the scenes in the High Court be[illegible]n judge and counsel were so amusing that I [illegible] extract a few of them, simply premising, that [illegible] much in plain print, compared with the [illegible]ances in Court. Here are a few of [illegible], and I would fill in the stage in[illegible]propriate action of the perform[illegible] I might be handed up for [illegible]h nothing that I could [illegible] the court into such [illegible]n patricals in In[illegible]ity to intro[illegible]formance. [illegible]n who [illegible] to [illegible]

repeat that the question put by me is one of extreme relevancy.

The Court. (With warmth)—I hold, Mr. Jackson, that it is *not* relevant, and must not be put, and you are not addressing me in a courteous manner.

Mr. Jackson.—Your Lordship is doing everything you can to try and make me lose my temper, but I am determined you shall not succeed.

The Court. (Excitedly)—I am doing nothing of the kind, Mr. Jackson. I am directing you in the discharge of your duty, and if you have been interrupted it has been your fault. Whatever your experience as a barrister may be, I do not think that you have much experience in courtesy. Go on, Mr. Jackson !

Mr. Jackson.—I shall go on my Lord, and trust that your Lordship will not interrupt me again unnecessarily.

Here is another.

His Lordship.—How can he possibly tell whether there are any missing or not ?

Mr. Jackson.—Oh, I really must ask your Lordship not to interrupt me, I am constantly being interrupted. The witness's firm have Mr. Bevis in their employ, and they can easily tell whether there are any missing. I must claim the right to put any questions I like without being interrupted.

His Lordship.—I shall do whatever I think proper, Mr. Jackson, and you will please to give me the courtesy which is due to the Judges from counsel. You are certainly very deficient in courtesy, Mr. Jackson, whatever you know about law.

And again.

His Lordship.—I must interrupt you once more, Mr. Jackson. I cannot allow you to put such questions. Mr. Jackson.—I am very much obliged to your Lordship. This is the third time you have interrupted me. Your Lordship has not seen my instructions, and does not know what I want to elicit by these questions.

His Lordship.—I have not seen, and I do not care what your instructions are, Mr. Jackson. I shall direct you in the discharge of your duty, and you must address the Court with more of the courtesy that is expected from counsel.

Mr. Jackson.—I address your Lordship in as courteous a manner as possible. I have been interrupted by you three times.

His Lordship.—That may be, Mr. Jackson, but you are not courteous enough, and you have been interrupted only when you ought to be. Go on Mr. Jackson.

Another counsel shortly appears on the scene

Field, J.—You will understand, Mr. Gasper, that the conviction of Abdul Guffoor is no evidence in this case. I do not see how you can put the question. You made use of the word "members of the firm" in your last question, and I have got it here.

Mr. Gasper.—With all deference to your Lordship I made use of the words "people of the firm."

Field, J. (With warmth)—I tell you, Mr. Gasper, that you used the word "members."

Mr. Gasper.—I must protest against your Lordship addressing me in that tone. I cannot understand why you should not address me civilly. I submit my recollection is quite clear as to the words I used, and that is "people." Besides, there is a shorthand writer here who has taken down the question and answer, and he tells me that he has the word "people" too.

Field, J.—I do not know what the shorthand writer has taken down, but I have the word "member" in my notes.

Mr. Gasper.—Your Lordship saying that I must have used the word "members" because you have got it in your notes, reminds me of a description of a famous trial.

The Court.—Go on, Mr. Gasper. I tell you for the third time that you used the word "members."

Mr. Gasper.—And I, my Lord, repeat that I used the word "people." I am quite clear about it, and so is everybody else.

The Court.—Are you going to correct your question and use the word "people" instead of "members?"

Mr. Gasper.—No, my Lord, I propose to repeat the question using the word people.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A WOLF IN A TOWN.—A wolf is reported to have been in the Anarkuli bazaar on the evening of the 8th instant. A number of boys chased the animal into a hiding-place, and alarmed the inhabitants by declaring that the animal they had seen was a tiger. Several persons armed themselves with sticks and went forth to the attack. After a great deal of shouting the beast made a rush, when it was perceived that it was a wolf. It escaped uninjured from the fury of its adversaries, and was soon safe in the jungle beyond the old bed of the Ravee. We have been told that some years ago a leopard was shot in the Anarkuli gardens.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*


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| [illegible]st[illegible]phe „ „ ... ... ... ... | 216 0 | 231 0 |

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| Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each ... ... | 12 | 8 |
| Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs ... ... ... | 10 | 8 |
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| „ Oxford Cloth..... | „ 11 | „ | „ |
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